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## I.—FRENCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

*Après-midi* is given as masc.,—better fem.;—*auberge* masc., should be fem.;—*chanson*, masc., should be fem.;—*côté*, fem., should be masc. (As this mistake occurs also in the English-French vocabulary, and as the author derives the word from the form *costa*, 'rib,' it is probable that the error is not a typographical one merely, but due perhaps to a confusion with *côte*.)—*Faim*, masc., should be fem.;—*tortueux* is marked as fem. (with no designation as adj.).—Under head of omission, we may note that the word *cerise*, used on page 97 (sentence 19), is wanting in the vocabulary.

## 2.—ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY.

Under the word 'afternoon,' *après-midi*, masc.,—better fem.;—under the words 'many' and 'too' the author gives, as one meaning for 'too many,' the expression *trop beaucoup de* (!) (This error is corrected in the abridged edition.)—Under the word 'March,' the gender of the French *mars* should be given, (same remark for *peuple*, under the word 'people').—Under the word 'perhaps,' *peut-être* should be joined by a hyphen;—under the word 'side,' *côté*, fem., should be masc.

If the question of etymologies were to be touched upon, attention might be called to the inconsistency between examples like: *laurier* [fr. *L. laurum*], *orage* [fr. *L. aura*, breeze], etc., on the one hand, and those more accurately given, such as: *berger* [LL. *berbicularium*, fr. *berbex*, ram], *fromage* [*formaticum*, shaped], on the other.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of Modern Language Notes:*

I have had for some years an old dictionary which has afforded me considerable amusement, and I think a few extracts from it may be of interest to your readers. The work is entitled: "A New and Complete *American Dictionary* of the English and German Languages," By Wm. Odell Elwell (New York, 1852). The significance of the word "American" in this title will appear in what follows.

Some time ago, in looking it over, I came upon the expression "catawamptiously chawed up," which I found translated as "gänzlich zerstört, ganz und gar vernichtet." This discovery encouraged me to look further, and I append the result of my investigations in the following list of choice excerpts:

ABSQUATULATE. Weglaufen.

ARGUFY. Gewicht haben: beweisen.

BLACKSTRAP. Branntwein und Zucker: Grog.

BOGUS. Eine Art Grog.

BUSTER. Etwas Grosses, Colossales, Ungeheures.

CALIBOGUS. Ein Getränk von Rum und Bier.

DIGGINGS. Der Bezirk.

DINGED. Sehr.

DRATTED. Sehr: ausserordentlich.

FARZINER (!). (Corrumpirt aus '*Far as I Know*.')

So viel ich weiss.

FLUMMUX. Verwirren.

GAL-BOY. Ein wildes Mädchen.

KÖOL-SLÄA. Der Kohlsalat.

LAM. Derb durchprügeln.

PESKY. Gross: weit: ausserordentlich; in hohem Grade: sehr.

RANTANKEROUS. Zänkisch.

SNOOZER. Der Dieb (in Gasthöfen).

SPOONEY. Der einf. ltige Mensch.

This list might be extended indefinitely. The German's conception of "English as She is Spoke" in America is quite as mirth-provoking as that of the Portuguese grammarian whose little book gave him fame of a sort altogether unexpected.

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II.

§ 403 ff. Das Capitel über die Verwandtschaft der englischen Sprache mit der deutschen hätte auf der Grundlage von Grimm's Verschiebungsgesetz zu einem recht fruchtbaren gemacht werden können; aber leider ist die Behandlung dieses Gegenstandes gerade in den Hauptpunkten unklar und fehlerhaft. Es wird nirgends angegeben INWIEFERN ein grosser Teil der Unterschiede zwischen den beiden Sprachen durch Grimm's Gesetz zu